MPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hansa and the Mails of the America.

THREE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE

The Questions of the Union Blockade, Belligerent and Neutral Rights at Sea, and the Invasion of Mexico in Parliament.

Lord John Russell Admits the Efficiency of the Blockade.

He Advocates a Separation of the North and South, a General Peace, and the Gradual Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright on Free Trade During War.

The Palmerston Cabinet Deny that a Neutral Flag Covers Contrabands of War.

The Treaty of Paris Not Binding in Case of War Between the Contracting Powers.

Design and Progress of the Invasion of Mexico.

GARIBALDI'S SPEECH ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS BX-PRESIDENT MIRAMON IN SPAIN.

The Papal Question in the

French Legislature.

Revolutionary Disturbances in Turkey and Greece,

on the 12th inst., arrived at her ock at this port at half past four o'clock yesterday

that the blockade ought to be raised, or any means to be adopted to the beligerents in America—the Southern and one of the beligerents in America—the Southern and one of the beligerents in America—the Southern and one of the provided of the foreign office to Lord Lyons on the last to restore that neutrality some further action was necessary. Our attitude towards that Power arose out of a despatch addresses by the noble earl at the head of the Foreign Office to Lord Lyons on the lasth of February. About July or August size we appealed to the government of Bickmond to induce them to accode to the prince of Faria in the pear 1556. We negoticition was conducted by a gentleman of South Cordina, who had the confidence of arc Consul at Clararication and of Lord Lyons; and slinough the Richmond government might have declined to receive the proposition on the ground that they could not hear a negotiator from a Power which refused to recover the prince they claimed in the society of nations, they did not act upon that feeling, but on the 15th of American with the congress of the Southern States received to can will be exception of that relating to privateering, which we had not asked them to adopt. When the tresident communicated this decision to the negotiator, he pointed out that it had been adopted in the sanguine expectation that we should adhere strictly to the article of the treaty which laid down that blockades to be binding should be effective. The deepatch of the 15th of Pebruary, which was not called to by any question or any emergency, sanctioned, when it was notorion as Wilmington and Charleston, to which the noble carl bad given his sanction. The same to be grappled with was, not whether the blockade to by any question of any consequence of the same time and the providence of the sale of

Rights of Belligerents at Sea-English Interpretation of the Treaty of Paris, the Cover of Neutral Flags, Contra-bands of War and Blockades. In the House of Commons on the 14th of March, Mr. House att, in rising to call attention to the present state of martime international law, said he was not insufar-ent to the difficulty or the responsibility of submitting

ness to whom no would-reter was Mr. Graves, or Liverpool, formerly chairman of the Shipowner's Association,
and who was appointed a Royal Comanisationer to inquire
into lights and light does. Mr. Graves condrimed what
had been stated by the previous withstasses, that in
case of a European war Britain abapting
to a very great, citize we must either go back
and reverse the policy that the flag covers the cargo, or
we must go forward and place the ship under the same
category as the cargo, and make both tree from capture.
Mr. Graves said that he only regretted that the British
government had allowed one day to elapse without accepting the offer of the American government to make
all private property free from capture at sac. They had
been told that this question was of great national importance, not affecting morely our shipping, our commerce, or our manufactures; in that quality of the congreed. It was a question government so make
all private property free from capture as sonvey, and would
require a contract that convey be much better smployed in fighting the
censmy. (Hear, hear.) As a question of mance the matter was on very grave importance, and one to which the
Coancellor of the Exchequer, he thought, might direct
has attention with advantage. He would not go into the
subject as a question of humanity, though much might
be said from that point of view. (Hear, hear.) But it
was said symmay—and some of his bonorable friends
were of that opinion—(Oh, make war as caiamitious as
speedy conclusion on the sceling of those whom he had
the honor to represent, of the country, nor of her Majest yas appeared from the order in council which he had
just read. (Hear, hear.) Her Ma, easy there declared
that, "being anxious to lessen as much as possible the
evils of war—(hear, hear). Her Ma, easy the manufacture of
his possible that order, nor the view of the noble off plamerston), who was a proposition of Paris
had been supposed to the country, it was not
her government of the country of the country of the wa This was the deliberate opinion of her Majesty's government on the subject. I cannot give the papers to which the nobic ford reters, on the very ground on which he sake for them. He says, perhaps there may be papers that may show the blockade he thinks inedictive may really have been effective. There are no such papers; there are no papers that can make the case stronger for the government is willing to leave your lordships to judge the case from the whole effect of the papers that have been already printed. As to any representations from the government of France that it considered the blockade inedective, I must state that no such communication has ever been made to her Majesty's government. The noble Lord has asked whether the government of the Southern States acknowledges the second and fourth articles of the Declaration of Poris. Il has declared that it does acknowledge them. We have entered into no engagement with that government. It is our duty to ethat the peclaration of Paris is agreed to independently of any such engagement, that is our duty with regard to all neutral nations, and with regard to the peace of the world. I should have been a great mistoriant conclusion. It would have been a great mistoriant conclusion. It would have been a great mistoriant conclusion. It would have been a great mistoriant consistent. It was my object and the object of every member of her Majesty's government, from the very beginning of the conflict, to watch the course of events, with the determination to act in an impartial aprist and preserve a strict neutrality between the two Powers. Sometimes our course, as when we acknowledged the Southern States as beligierates, may have been considered as having an injurious effect on the North. But we did not consider the tendency of these acts. (Hear, hear.) We only considered whether they were just in themselves—(hear, hear)—and becoming the character of this country. If we had been done on the south of the payed the country in the way and the payed to take part either with on

sense of the first of the property of the control o